NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

## THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO SEIZE AND HOLD THE SPANISH GUNBOATS-PREPARA-TIONS IN VIEW OF TROUBLE FROM SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- On Saturday last United States District-Attorney Pierrepont, by special appointment, had a long interview with the President. The interview was in regard to the Spanish gunboats now being constructed in Connecticut and New-York. As these boats are about ready for delivery to the Spanish Government, the question arose with the Federal officials in New-York as to what action they should take in the matter-whether they should detain the boats or allow them to leave without molestation. Judge Pierrepont communicated with the President, and was summoned here for instructions. The point of the argument made by the Spanish Government through its agent here is to the effect that these gunboats are not to be used against Peru but against Cuba, and therefore it does not become the United States Government to interfere in the matter, The President, bowever, takes an entirely different view of the question. He maintains that even though these gunboats may not for a certainty be used against Peru, and may be intended to operate against Cuba, they will nevertheless release a similar number of vessels employed in the Cuban waters, to be used against Peru. Accordingly, instructions have been prepared for the United States Marshal at New-York to seize the gunboats and hold them. The Cabinet is unders'ood to be a unit in the opinion that the boats should be seized and held at all hazards. There is an hority for the statement that our Government is ready for any emergency that may arise from its action in the premises. The concentration of a large fleet of iron-clads and war vess is in the Cuban waters was made in at ticipation of any trouble that might arise betwee 1 our Government and Spain, growing out of this question. It is said the Spanish representatives here, when informed of the conclusion our Government had arrived at in the matter, asserted that it would result in hostilities between Spain and the United States. This, however, is looked upon as

THE CREW OF THE STEAMER LILIAN-A GOV-ERNMENT VESSEL DISPATCHED TO NASSAU TO BRING THEM TO NEW-YORK. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The following letter was this afternoon sent from the State Department to the Secretary of the Navy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1869. DEFARIMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 20, 1892.

SIR: Intelligence has just been received at this Department from the Consul at Nassan, New-Providence, that 300 men, landed on that island from the steamer Lillians, are in destifute circumstances, and asking relief at the Consulate. These misguided men were induced, it is said, claudestinely to leave the United States on representations made to them by persons unknown to this Department, who assumed to represent the Cuban insurgents. It was probably the purpose of those who were in command of the Lillian to land them in Cuba, but, find-ling themselves unable to do so, they put the men ashore probably the purpose of those who had been commanded the Lilian to land them in Cuba, but, finding themselves unable to do so, they put the men ashore on the island of New-Providence, and the vessel, being aptured by a British man-of-war, was taken to Nassau, where she is now detained for an illegal violation of the British neutrality laws. The men who applied to the Consul for relief have been, it is stated by the Censul, lurned adrift by the Cuban agents without money, and with me way of getting away from the place. There being no law under which the Consul would be authorized to relieve their distress at the public expense, and those who have led them into their present position having cruelly abandoned them to their fate, I have the honor to ask whether the Navy Department can direct a vessel to bring from Nassau to the United States such of them, as will agree hereafter not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Information has been received that one hundred of the men spoken of have been sent to Key West, leaving but two hundred to be brought away. Secretary Robeson has replied to the above and said that he would at once dispatch a vessel to Nassau to bring the two hundred men to New-York.

A NEW U. S. CONSUL. HAVANA, Nov. 22.-United States Consul Gen. Plumb was to-day notified by the State Department that his resignation had been accepted, to take effect on the 1st of December. Consul Hall, at Matanzas, has been ordered to fake charge of the Consulate at this place. The Department, in accepting Mr. Plumb's resignation, awards him the highest praise for the course he has pursued while administering the duties devolved upon him.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES—THE VICTORY OF PO-TRERILLO—12,000 NEW RECRUITS.

Dispatches from Cespedes to the Junta in New-York have been received. On the 8th inst. the fort at the Potrerillo, in the jurisdiction of Remedios, was attacked by a small force of insurgents under Villamil and Roloff, and captured after a sharp fight. The Spaniards lost 50 men, 50 horses, and 12 rifles. Gen. Cespedes says that since the 5th of July 12,000 men have enlisted in the patriot army; that greater confidence is felt in the ultimate success of the cause; that the troops bear all their hardships without murmuring, and that all they ask is more arms and ammunition for themselves, and more sub-stantial sympathy for their suffering families. The policy of desiroying the cane fields will be pursued. and nothing left undone to cripple the efforts of the Spaniards to subdue the people.

ONLY SPANIARDS TO BE TOLERATED. The Diario de la Marina, in its issue of the 13th inst., alindes to a meeting of the Casino Españal, and mentions that the "order of the day" was "the discusmon of the great necessity that existed for the most intimate and cordial relations between all the elements that compose the Spanish party in the Island." The word compose the Spanish party in the Island." The word Spanish party is used, but the Diario remarks that the word "party" is hardly proper in such a connection. All the inhabitants of the Island, except strangers, can be, and ought to be, Spaniards in fact. "What is called the Spanish party in Cuba is not a party, it is much more than a party; it is the perfect and genuine representation of Spani in America, the same Spani in this world that the Spaniards discovered, conquered, and civilized. In the Island of Cuba, a Spanish province, like the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Baloaras, and Canary Islands, there cannot be, must not be a Spanish party, because there cannot be, neither should there be an anti-Spanish party tolerated. Beside the foreigners who come to the Island of Cuba (preserving at the same time their respective national relations) to carry on an honorable commerce, there cannot reside here other than Spaniards. We may be told that insurgents and their friends, declared anti-Spaniards and traitors to their country, reside among us. This is true, but it is no less certain that their presence here is abnormal and transitory; is a perturbation, an accident, and nothing more. The anti-Spaniards, the traitors to their country, the enemies of our nationality, cannot continue to live in the Island of Cuba, for not being strangers, but renegades, they have no political status; they are men beyond the pale of the law, enemies of society, disturbers of the peace as a matter of necessity as well as by instinct; poissonous repities who would strike their fangs one day or another into the bosom that nourished leen." Spanish party is used, but the Diario remarks that the

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CIENAGA DE ZAPATA.

A Cuban, just arrived from Havana, gives the following information regarding the condition of affairs in Cionaga de Zapata, the district in which the Chinese residents attempted a few days ago to establish am independent government. He says that the Spaniards sent an expedition to Cienaga not many days before his departure, not to meet and overcome an armed force of Rebels, but to torture and butcher the poor refugees who were hiding in the awamps with which the district is dotted. To his own knowledge, 122 native Cubans were there captured and shot through the back; and the reason given for this slaughter was that the victims attempted to escape. There are not 25 muskets in the whole district. Not a single native Cuban's life is safe there. On the 12th inst. an old man of 80 was killed on the threshold of his house because his son, a refugee, was said to have been seen there supplying his old father with food. Schor Parragut, the young Cuban who relates these horrible facts, says that nothing can exceed the barbarity of the Spanish officials. They do not trust such other. They beg and cheat and rob. For money they will violate the most sacred pledgee; and he believes that it would not take many millions to buy every seanlard on the island. He secured his own escape from an independent government. He says that the Spaniards

Cuba by paying \$1,700 gold to one of the Government officers.

THE MUSKETO FLEET AGAIN. A report was current yesterday that three of neras of the Musketo Fleet had escaped and were at sea. The officers of Delamater's yard at the foot of at sea. The officers of Delamater's yard at the foot of Thirteenth-st., where the gunboats were being completed, expressed total ignorance of the event, as did also Marshal Harlow and the Peruvian Consul. But the Cuban scouts were emphatic in asserting that the boats had made off, and that they were fully manned by Spanish scamen, landed at this port by the Hernando Cortez and the Pizarro. They assert that the gunboats were newly painted a few days ago, so as to render it difficult for those who had not seen them since the change to recognize them.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE FERNANDO PO PRIS-ONERS-NARRATIVE OF ONE OF THE EXILES. Last evening, at the Church of Santiago, in Twenty-second-st., Senor Baranque, related the sufferings of the Fernando Po prisoners, who, it will be remem ings of the Fernando Po prisoners, who, it will be remembered, left Havana last Spring for that desolate Island. The voyage comprised 75 days, during which the pangs of hunger were keenly felt, especially by those whose pockets had not been well filled with Spanish ounces. Arrived at the Island about the middle of June, they were all marched ashore, some 250 in number, when the Governor of the Spanish penal colony coolly told them that they were now at perfect liberty to pursue their ordinary avocations! The irony of this remark will be better understood when it is stated that many of these persons ways large sugar planters, others lawyers and physicians large sugar planters, others lawyers and physicians stinction, still others merchants, and that there were ere large sugar planters, others lawyers and physicans distinction, still others merchants, and that there were the town only seven white persons, besides the vanish garrison, the rest of its population being 800 groces, and the other inhabitants of the Island, unbering some 12,000, nearly or quite savages, from B. further mensioned the fact that he and his commission suffered greatly after reaching Fernando Po for enecessaries of life. The addition of 250 extra population ran up the prices of articles of food, and the Goviner only made matters werse when he published and effixing the rates at which these should be sold here were but three provision stores at the place, and, a reason of a published order, these men were unwilling send out to the country and add to their stock, for fear losing momey. The consequence was that distress between very great. Finally, the Governor's nephew went after some beeves. Five of them were secured, and ong with them provisions, but the aimais were quite our and unfit to eat. There is in the island but one suit upon which cattle feed, and, strange to say, instead fattening, it reduces them in flesh. The inhabitants, outle of the town, live in the mountains and upon miky ms, and birds, and wild fowls. They are an exceedily rude people, and neither engage in agricultural nor immercial pursuits. The five head of cattle were too. side of the town, live in the systems, and birds, and wild fowls. They are an exceedingly rude people, and neither engage in agricultural nor commercial pursuits. The five head of cattle were too bad to eat, and one voyager was forced to live upon dried herrings and hard biscuits. The chimate was described as being exceedingly insalubrious. From the long confinement to which the men had been subjected and the burning heat (about 4° south of the equator), nearly all were covered with ulcers and running sores. Five days after their arrival at Fernando Po there were about 90 on the sick list. As to escape, three separate parties left the Island at different times. The first one was composed of three persons. These went up to a little spot called the Island at different times. The first one was composed of three persons. These went up to a little spot called Camarones, whence they communicated with the French colony at Gaboon. An English captain was to have sent out a boat to take them to his vessel, but, for fear of detection or by mistake of locality, was three days behindhand. The victims lived these three days without anything to eat, while heavy showers were constantly failing upon them. The boat at last came, and the party made for Boney on the African Coast. Señor B. made one of another party, 17 in number, who managed to get upon a schooner and reach Calabar, whence he paid his passage to England by labor on ship-board. The third party reached a steamer near the Island, and sailed directly for England. The prisoners were subjected to all manner of insults both while on board of the steamer out to Fernando Po and after their arrival. They were constantly annoyed, taunted, and insulted by persons in authority and by the coarse spaniards.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A CHURCH.

FALLING OF A FLOOR-THE CONGREGATION PRECIPITATED INTO THE EASEMANT—SIX PERSONS KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED AND

FIFTY WOUNDED LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 22 .- A terrible accident occurred here yesterday at the Second Colored Baptist Church. While the funeral services over the body of a prominent member of the church were in progress, which had brought together a large congregation of the colored people, the floor of the building gave way, and precipitated the entire audience.into the basement. Six persons are known to be killed, and about 150 wounded,

## BOLD ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

A NATIONAL BANK ENTERED ON SUNDAY BY THIEVES-\$300,000 TO \$500,000 STOLEN.

Boston, Nov. 22. - A gang of smart thieves entered the Boylston National Bank yesterday, and perpetrated one of the most successful robberies we have known for many months. This morning the bank officials on opening the outer safe at the usual hour, were astonished to find a hole in the rear of the safe. This hole is about large enough for a man to crawl through easily, and is about three feet from the floor. The shelves in the safe, which contained 25 to 30 tin boxes, deposited there for safe keeping at the owners' risk, were missed, on looking through the hole their contents were seen scattered promiscuously over the floor were seen scattered promiscuously over the floor of a room in the adjoining building. The steel safe, which was on the left of the outer safe and contained the funds and collateral securities of the bank, was undisturbed. The scattered papers were collected and carried to the President's room. An examination of what was left by the robbers was there made, and it was discovered that all of the national bonds belonging to various parties, and to a very large amount, had been taken, while all the other valuable documents that the trunks contained had been left. Two vigilant watchmen are employed by the bank, and yet no sound was heard, and there was no suspicion that all was not right until the safe was opened this morning. Want of time, or the difficulty of the work, probably kept the robbers from attempting to force an entrance to the steel safe within. It appears that about the 20th of October, a man giving the name of W. A. Judson, bought out a barber shop in the adjacent building, on the second floor (the same as the bank) over the store of George H. Milton, paying therefor some hundreds of dollars. Between this room and the back room are two wails of the building, together twenty inches thick. The wails of the room were wainscotted up to the ceiling, that or boarded, the boards running laterally. The rogues then went to work and cut off a front corner of the room by a little partition, making an inner private office. This little office was parallel to the location of the Boylston Bank safe on the second floor of the mext building. The wainscot or wooden sheathing of the wall in the private office of Judson & Co. was then cut so as to form a door, benind which was the brick, and was six feet high and four feet wide, and was fixed on hinges at the top. A nold fashioned secretary was set back against it, so as to hide it. When the rogues worked they no doubt handed away the secretary or book case, raised the door, and cut out from the wall brick by brick. These bricks and the dobris were packed in boxes and lab of a room in the adjoining building. The steel safe, which was on the left of the outer safe

CONDITION OF THE U. S. NATIONAL BANKS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Car-rency, showing the condition of the National Banks of the United States and Territorities at the close of busi-ness on the 9th of October, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Division who are constitution of the constitut	3,365,312
U. S. Honds to secure circulation	
U. S. Honds to secure deposits	
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	
Other Stocks. Bonds and Mortgages	
Due from Redeeming Agents	
Due from other National Banks	35,390,563
Due from other National Danas.	8,790,419
Due from other Bunks and Bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	
Carrent Expenses	
Premiums	
Checks and other cash items	
Bills of National Banks	and the second second
Bills of State Banks	2,090,707
Frectional currency	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Specie	with the Ball County
Legal tender Notes	AND REAL PROPERTY.
Three per cent Certificates	
Tetal Resources.  Capital Stock Surples Fund. Endivided Prests. Sational Bank Notes Outstanding. State Bank Notes Outstanding. Individual Deposits. U. S. Deposits. Deposits of U. S. Dishursing Officers. Due to National Banks. Due to other Banks and Bankers. Notes and Bills Rediscounted.	\$426,399,151 86,163,334 46,687,301 203,502,645 2,454,697 7,112,647 4,516,648 90,067,893 23,319,377 3,839,357
W-1111	# 1 492 996 604
The reports were received from 1.618 ban	ks.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. THE EMPEROR-THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 22, 1862.

The Emperor yesterday attended the Theatre Francais. The elections are continued to-day. No disturbances have occurred.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS-ROCHEFORT, CRE-- MIEUX, AND ARAGO CHOSEN.

The supplementary elections for the Corps Legis latif have terminated. Henri Rochefort is elected from the First Circonscription, Cremieux from the Third, and Arago from the Eighth. In the Fourth Circonscription no candidate had a definite majority, and a new election will be ordered. The city is tranquil. No crowds have gathered in the streets, and no political demonstrations have been made. THE CITY DURING ELECTION.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 22, 1869-Midnight. The city continues perfectly quiet. During the evening many people were on the Boulevards and in the streets, but a heavy rain was falling, which prevented any gatherings. Some cries of "Vive Rochefort" were raised, but with this exception no manifestation was made. Few police were seen in the streets, and whatever precautions the Government may have taken against disorder, they were nowhere apparent.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A CABLE LINE. PORT SAID, Monday, Nev. 22, 1869. The ship Hawk, belonging to the telegraph service, has passed through the canal. She will lay a telegraph cable from this point to Suez on the bot-

tom of the canal.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1869. The Suez Canal is not considered here a complete success. It is claimed that improvements must be made before it can meet all the requirements of com-

> ITALY. A NEW CRISIS.

FLORENCE, Monday, Nov. 22, 1869. The meeting of the Cabinet last night resulted in the final resignation of all the ministers.

> PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. A FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 22, 1869. Accounts have been received from Manilla of a fearful and destructive earthquake in the Phillippine Islands. Eight persons lost their lives in Manilla, and many were injured. The loss of property was very great.

THREE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.-Manilla advices to Oct. 1 have been received. Three severe shocks of earthquake had been experienced, and several buildings earthquake had been experienced, and several buildings were badly damaged. The barracks of the native regiment were partially destroyed, and many deaths were caused by jumping from the windows and falling down stairs. There is not a whole roof in the town, and the rainy season has commenced. Reports from the interior were received of the falling of churches and other large buildings. The shock was felt a great distance from the coast. One ship reported that it was felt while she was 100 miles away. 100 miles away.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 22, 1869. Mr. Burlingame has arrived here with the Chinese

THE NEW DOMINION.

DISPATCHES FROM GOV. M'DOUGALL-ANTICI-PATED REACTION AMONG THE RED RIVER

PEOPLE-THEIR RUMORED YIELDING. TORONTO, Nov. 22.-The Government is said to have received dispatches from Gov. McDougall. dated Nov. 5, in which he says that the half-breeds in revolt declared the policy of conciliation to be determined upon by Government, and that affairs are to be left in his hands. Pembina reports are that Mr. McDougall will not send his family to Canada. He is building quarters, and will await the reaction in favor of Canadian authority, which is anticipated. Gov. McTavish is very ill, and cannot take the in person. The American residents at Selkirk have no sympathy for the French insurgents.

FURTHER FROM RED RIVER-JOHN BROUSE'S GOVERNMENT. TORONTO, Nov. 22.-A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to The Globe says simultaneously with

the expulsion of Gov. McDougail another band of French the expulsion of Gov. McDougall another band of French insurgents took possession of Fort Garry without obstruction. The fort is now occupied by the provisional Governor, or John Brouse. Gov. McDavish is dangerously ill, and the Hudson Bay Company do not organize to support Gov. McDougail. Letters to the 6th inst. report all quiet, and with no interruption of business. Six hundred men, sworn to resist the Canadian authority, and calling themselves Liberators are in arms. Letters from Fort Garry represent the insurgents as having the support of the South and English settlers in a greater degree than was expected. The American residents are represented as neutral. Gov. McDougail is still at Pombina. Mr. Provencher is said to be in favor of returning to Canada, to which the Governor will not consent.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 22.—The International Coal and Railway Company inaugurated the commencement of their railway on the 13th inst., at Sydney, Cape Breton. The ceremony was attended by the leading men of that section of the country, and passed off with great colal. Speeches were made by the President, A. C. Morton; Judge Dodd, Alfred Mackay, Secretary of the Company; Mr. McDonald of Montreal; also members of the Dominion, and local governments.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Outside The Company of the C THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—The bank statement is published. The discount on American invoices for this week is 21 per cent. The amount of Dominion notes in circulation, payable at Montreal, is \$4.004,450; payable at Toronto, \$1,622,500; payable at Halifax, \$839,500; total, \$5,821,000. The amount of specie held at Montreal is \$750,000; at Toronto, \$900,000; at Halifax, \$780,000; total, \$4,28,000. The amount of debentures held by the Receiver-General under the Dominion Note act is \$3,000,000. The amount of securities held by the Montreal Bank has increased from \$135,802 in January last, to \$2,800,000—an increase of over \$2,500,000.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH-FLOOD AND DESTI-

San Francisco, Nov. 22.-The steamer Japan, which arrived to-day, brought the following general news: The Duke of Edinburgh reached Pekin on the 6th of October, in the capacity of a private gentleman, and October, in the capacity of a private gentleman, and with but few attendants. Mr. Williams, the Secretary of the American Legation, left Pekin on the 5th of October for Europe, via Shanghai. There was great disappointment in official circles in Tientzin, occasioned by the Duke of Edinburgh passing that town without stopping. The flood at Hangkow was subsiding. Tens of thousands of destitute thinese were hovering around the scene of the flood, and in some instances the rice shops had been broken into by the almost famished people. Col. Johnson, United States Consul, had reached Hangkow. Admiral Sir Henry Kellett arrived at Hong Kong, on the 3d of October, to telleve Admiral Keppell, in command of the British fleet in China and Japan. Col. Gouiding, United States Consul at Hong Kong, had assumed charge of his office. Extensive preparations were being made at Hong Kong for the reception of Frince Alfred. During the Duke's visit in Shanghai business was suspended, and a general holiday induiged in. William Gamble, the Superintendent of the American Presbyterian Mission Press, has resigned, and after a brief sojourn in Japan will return to America.

THE MIKADO'S FESTIVAL—TREATY WITH AUSTRIA—RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS.

In Yokohama the Mikado's fete day was generally ob-

will return to America.

THE MIKADO'S FESTIVAL—TREATY WITH AUSTRIA—RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS.

In Yokohama the Mikado's fete day was generally observed. The ships of war of all nationalities displayed the Japanese ensign and fired a royal sainte. The foreign representatives in Yeddo were entertained at a banquet given by the Mikado's Ministers. A treaty between Austria and Japan was signed on the 18th of October. The Austrian Embassy was received in state by the Mikado in his castle at Yeddo. On the 20th two foreign steamers were dispatched with emigrants from Yeddo to the northern portion of the island of Yesso, to preserve the island from the suspected eneroachments of Russia, whose soldiers have appropriated the whole of the adjoining island of Saghallen. It is expected that the Daimios and others whose parliamentary duties require their presence at Yeddo will return soon. Many important matters will be brought for ward for discussion. The steamer China strived at Yokohama Oct. 30. Minister Delong will take immediate possession of the American Mission, and Mr. Van Valkenburg will return by the November steamer. The British Minister has taken up his residence in Yeddo. The British ship Mary Nicholson, from Yokohama for Hong Kons, foundered off the coast of Japan during the typhoon.

NASSAU.

IMPROVED METHODS OF COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK. NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 15 .- The fever visitation,

from which we suffered for several weeks, has passed

away, but its victims have been numerous, I do

think there is now a case of yellow fever in the city, the fine northerly breezes we have had for the last ten days having driven away the fever influence. At present it is a great drawback to Nassau that the steamers from New-York, on their way to Hayana, uniformly remain outside the harbor, thus giving a world of trouble, both to shippers and passengers arriving or departing. We are hoping, however, to get improved methods of communication with New-York before long.

NEW-YORK DARKERSONE, TUKSTET

DEMERARA.

THE COOLIE WIFE-MURDER QUESTION-SPECIAL ACTION BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUP-PRESSION OF THE CRIME-ITS PREVALENCE CHARGED TO THE LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE

GEORGE TOWN, Oct. 24 .- The Coolie wifeurder question, which continues to agitate the community, has lately developed a new phase. The appalling frequency of these murders has compelled the Govern ment to take action in the matter with the view of applying some preventive measures; and, among other things, the plan has been adopted of separating Cooles involved in any serious quarrei arising out of jealousy, by sending one or more of them to another and distant plantation. This scheme of course requires the cooperation of the managers of plantations on which immigrants are located; out it now appears—and the statement is made by to covernor himself in a letter which has found its way in the newspapers—that there are some overseers on estate who, by their intimate relations with the female immi grants, are themselves fostering that laxity of moral grants, are themselves fostering that laxity of morals which obtains to a considerable extent among the immigrants, and leads so often to fatal results. The overseers as a class indignantly repudiate the imputation, and challenge the Government to show an instance where fatal consequences ensued in consequence of such a relation as that alluded to by the Governor. The challenge will doubtless be accepted, and it is feared that the investigations to be instituted will show a sad state of morals among the class upon whom the civilization of the immigrant mainly depends. The Governor has given it to be understood that, on his part, he will not hesitate, in order among the class upon whom the civilization of the immigrant mainly depends. The Governor has ziven it to be understood that, on his part, he will not hesitate, in order to obtain the dismissal from the plantation of any overseer proved guilty of such objectionable conduct, to put in action the powers vested in him by the Immigration Ordinance of the colony. A correspondent, writing to one of the local papers on the subject of these murders, gives it as his opinion that their true cause is to be found in the practice which obtains among the coolies of marrying children of tender years to men old enough to be their grandfathers. When these child-wives grow up, they seek connections more congenial to their taste; and hence jealousy, ending frequently in murder. But to whatever cause attributable, Coolie wife-murder has become such a characteristic crime of Demerara, that it is high time a strong effort be made for its suppression.

THE INDIANS.

PROSPECTIVE WAR WITH THE PAWNEES-TWO COMPANIES OF CAVALRY ORDERED TO LONE

OMAHA, Nov. 22 .- On the application of United States Marshal Hotle, Major-Gen. Augur has issued orders for the dispatch of troops to aid him in arresting the Pawnee Indian Blue Hawk. Two companies of cavairy have been detailed for this service—one from Alkali and one from Plum Creek—and if this proves insufficient, more force will be sent. These troops will be at the disposal of the Marshal. According to the latest advices from Lone Tree, the Pawnees are still firm in their determination to protect Blue Hawk, and a collision is now deemed inevitable. arresting the Pawnee Indian Blue Hawk. Two companies

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL. FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Nov. 22.-Large numbers of men interested in railroad corporations are in attendance at the Cherokee Council, now in session at Tai-equal. Several parties interested in the Osage land busi-ness are there trying to induce the Iudians to part with their land. The Council thus far has declined to take any action in favor of any corporation, but declare that the Cherokee nation will, with their own means, build the Cherokee nation will, with their own means, build and operate a road through their country north and south.

CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND.

A FATHER ATTEMPTS TO POISON HIS FAMILY IN PAWTUCKET.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 22 .- Pawtucket has another sensation to add to the many it has had during the past two years, a charge having been made against Hiram A. Briggs, a business man, of attempting to poison Hiram A. Briggs, a business man, of attempting to poison his family. The accused is a man upward of 50 years of age, has been engaged in the cotton-waste business a score or more of years, and has accumulated a handsome fortune, estimated by some of his friends to be at least 75,000. He has been married over 30 years, having several children. For many weeks he has been taking his meals at a hotel, but occupying a room at night at his house, and also visiting it several times each day. On the 12th inst, he bought some arsenic at one of the drug stores in the town, but the dealer thought nothing of it, as he often purchased the same article for use in his business. It is reported, however, that on that evening, while visiting the house, he was observed by some of the family standing over the flour barrel, apparently putting something into it. Whether this istroe or not, it is reported he admits taking up a pan of dough parently putting something into it. Whether this is true or not, it is reported he admits taking up a pan of dough and looking at it. On the following day some ginger-bread was made, and on the next succeeding, which was Sunday, those who ate of it were suddenly seized with illness. One of them, a little grandson, was considered in great danger for a time. Drs. Clapp and Wheaton were called, and administered addidotes, readily detecting poison. An analyzation was subsequently made, and arsenic found. The proof appeared to be so strong against Mr. Briggs that a police officer of the town, Mr. Charles Rex, entered a complaint last Friday night, and about 12 o'clock the same night went to the house and arrested the accused. On Saturday morning he was taken before the court of magistrates, pleaded not guilty, and found bail in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance next Saturday for examination.

FATHER HYACINTHE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 22.-Father Hyacinthe arrived in this city on Friday evening last, and, after a brief stay at the Revere House, proceeded to Brookline, where he was the guest of the Hos. R. C. Winthrop. He did not destre a public reception, and he received none, because desire a public reception, and no received the Committee of Evangelical Ministers, that he wished no reception, on the grounds that "in the terms in which it was conceived it would lead to explanations that for the moment would be embarrassing." On Saturday he visited the State-House and other public buildings in flus city, in company with Mr. Winthrop. On Saturday, at 5 p. m., he dined at Mr. Winthrop's house at Brookline, in company with several distinguished gentlemen. The affair was strictly private. Yesterday he attended service at the Trinity Episcopal Church with Mr. Winthrop, and was the cynosure of all eyes as soon as his presence was discovered. When he departed, the Bostonians crowded around the door and admired and discussed him in the old-fashioned manner, Yesterday afternoon and evening he remained at Mr. Winthrop's house, and to-day he again went to the Revere House, where a number of Boston clergymen called upon him and were cordially received. The Committee of Evangelical Clergymen are very loud in their praises of Father Hyacinthe, for whom they profess great admiration. It is expected that he will remain here several days.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA STEAMER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.-The Pacific Mail steamship Japan arrived to-day, from Hong Kong Oct. 19, and Yokohama Nov. 1. She brought the following officers of the United States Navy as passengers: Lieut. Commander R. F. Bradford; Lieuts. George R. Durand, S. L. Wilson, H. F. Bradford; Lieuts. George R. Durand, S. L. Wilson, H. F. Bradford; Capt. M. P. Nolan, and Surgeon S. P. Boyer. The following passengers on the Japan will go forward to New-York; John Vandyke, James C. Fazer, Frederick Lehnan, S. Gilbert, and four Japanese; also 20 steerage passengers. Baron Kour, Dr. Synski, and Dr. Schumucker, also passengers on the Japan, will go to Europe. The Japan brought 557 Chinese and 168 Europeans in the steerage. Among her freight are \$2 packages of silk, 4,779 packages of tea, and 150 packages of miscellaneous goods for New-York by steamer, and 609 packages of tea and 11 packages of niscellaneous goods for New-York via the Pacitic Railroad. Mail steamship Japan arrived to-day, from Hong Kong

AN ECCLESIASTICAL LAW-SUIT DECIDED. St. Louis, Nov. 22.-The Supreme Court of Missouri this morning decided the case of the State Missouri this morning decided the case of the State against Farris, involving directly the right of certain parties to be Directors of Linden wood College, at 8t. Charles, but which turned upon the question of the validity of the famous ipse facts order of the Guerley paper, adopted by the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, at St. Louis, in 1866. The Court unanimously held that the action of the General Assembly, being the highest church court, is conclusive in civil courts in all ecclesiastical matters, and expressly austidized the action of the Assembly of 1866 and 1867 dissolving several Bynods and Presbyteries, and adhering to the so-called "Decharation and Testimony party" as being with the constitutional church powers of the Assembly. The effect of the decision in this State is to secure to the adherents of the General Assembly, as against the "Declaration and Testimony party," the control of all the property held upon condition of the connection with the Old School Presbyterian Church.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF WESTERN STEAM BOAT MEN.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.-Capt. E. W. Gould, a highly intelligent and prominent steamboat captain and owner, publishes a letter to steamhoat owners, suggestowner, publishes a letter to atcamboat owners, suggesting that a convention be held at St. Louis on the first Wednesday in January, with delegates representing all the interested steamboat stock in the West and South, for the purpose of securing such Congressional legislation as will secure the separation of the law regulating navigation on seas, lakes, &c., from those governing the Western and Southern rivers, and to secure greater safety to lives and property, and remove such unnecessary burdens as now depress the commerce of our rivers. Capt. Gould cless the disasters of the Stocewall, America, and United States as evidence for the necessity of the modification of the present laws.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER BELLE. CHICAGO, Nov. 22 .- Yesterday the brig C. J. Hutchinson arrived at this port, having on board the fol lowing survivors of the crew of the propeller Belle, which

was burned off Milwaukee on Saturday night : Capt. C. N. Mayers, First Mate, of Milwaukee; Second Engineer George Wall of Milwaukee; Second Engineer Bickler Tuthen of Milwaukee, George Dusold, a passenger, of Manitowee. Patrick Barnes, Captain of the Belle, and Charles Minfus, wheelsman, were drowned.

THE RECENT GALES.

THE DAMAGE AT ALBANY AND VICINITY. ALBANY, Nov. 22 .- The storm of Saturday caused far greater damage than at first supposed, and

the following additional losses are reported:

the following additional losses are reported:

The Coöperative Foundery in Church-st. was unroofed and otherwise damaged. The tin roof was blown off McCready's mait-house in Canai-st.; and the roof of McKnight's brewery was also greatly damaged. The roofs of the following manufacturing establishments were also blown off, and the buildings otherwise damaged: Ransom & Co.'s foundery in Broadway, Perry & Co.'s foundery in Hudson-st., Doyle's foundery in Beaver-st., Analine Works, South Broadway, Tracy's distillery in Broadway, Davidson & Co.'s safeworks in Broadway, Vali's manufactury in Green-st. The roof of the Third Precinct Station-House, and the roof and cornice of the State Normal School were damaged. The German Catholic Church in Central-ave. was also injured. The roof was blown off the building out the south corner of Hamilton and Quay-st.; also of the building corner of Quay and Division-sts. The roof of the building No. 23 Hawk-st., owned by Mrs. McEveny, was blown off. A large shade tree in front of Thos. Kavanaugh's grocery in Madison-ave., was snapped as though it were a reed. A Mrs. Cary, while passing through Grand-st. was struck upon the head by a brick blown from the top of a building and seriously hurt. While the storm was at hight, a piece of plank was blown from the top of Townsend & Jackson's machinery shop in Reusselaer-st. In its descent it struck a woman named Murphy upon the head, fracturing her skull, and destroying the sight of her right eye. She was conveyed to her home, corner of Broadway and John-st. She was quite confortable this morning, but it cannot be said that she is entirely out of danger. A number of sheep were blown overboard at the steamboat landing, but all were rescued save one.

At Troy, a brick bluiding in course of erection for

she is entirely out of danger. A number of sheep were blown overboard at the steamboat landing, but all were rescued save one.

At Troy, a brick building in course of erection for James Duffy, on River-st., was blown down. A large number of buildings were unroofed, and several church spires injured. The storm also did considerable damage at West Troy. The large building owned by the Waterviest Horse Railroad Company, was badly damaged. The entire east gable and about half the roof were destroyed. Loss about \$3,000. A stable opposite, owned by T. Cummings. was crushed by the falling debris, and a horse valued at \$500 was killed. The Abrams mansion at Port Schuyler was unroofed. Loss \$500. The Rensealer and Saratoga Railroad buildings at Green Island suffered severely. A large brick structure, 200 feet long, nearly finished, was demolished, and the eastern side of the new round-house was leveled. The old freight-house of the same Company was unroofed, while their bridge over the lower branch of the Mohawk lost about 100 feet of its 10....

A BUILDING BLOWN DOWN AT FORT EDWARD,

A BUILDING BLOWN DOWN AT FORT EDWARD, N. Y .- EIGHT WORKMEN BURIED IN THE

FORT EDWARD, Nov. 22 .-- Our village was isited by a fearful wind-storm on Saturday last. Messrs. Enfield & Haskins's new building at the northern end of the village was blown down, carrying with it eight workthe village was blown down, carrying with it eight workmen and burying them beneath the ruins. They
were exhumed from the rubbish and conveyed to
their homes, more dead than alive. Drs. Flint
and Cleveland were immediately in attendance. Thos.
Welsh had both legs broken and was otherwise brused.
As he is over 50 years of age, it will be a long time before
he can recover. John Dowd and others were badly hurt,
but they are all doing well this morning. Mott's Hall
was partly unroofed. The residence of Dr. Cornell, situated on the opposite side of the river caught fire about
the time that the storm was at its hight, and was consumed as by magic. Furniture and clothing mostly saved.
Loss partly covered by insurance.

THE STORM IN VERMONT-GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22 .- A terrible storm of wind and rain swept through the Western Vermont Valley, on Saturday morning, and the destruction of propley, on Saturday morning, and the destruction of property in its track is unparalleled, unroofing houses and scattering fences and all movable matter like chaff. On the Benuington and Rutland Railroad one side of fa train of cars was raised two feet, near the point where the cars were blown over several years ago. No injury was done, but the passengers were badly frightened, and retreated to the doors to escape. A barn belonging to a Mr. Wheaton in Carolet, Vt., was blown down, and 35 cows killed. A large brick house near Hosford's Station, on the Rutland and Warrenton Railroad, was unroofed and one end blown in. A large storehouse in Castleton, Vt., was blown down. The devastation has been widespread, and the damage is aimost incalculable.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN MAINE. BELFAST, Me., Nov. 22.-The gale of Saturday was very severe on the Penobscot River. In this city the wharves of Henry McGilvery were destroyed, and the frame of a vessel was demolished. Condon's and the frame of a vessel was demonstrated. Conduct wharf was entirely carried away. The schooner John L. Tracy of St. George, from Cambridge, Md., with a load of ship-timber, was driven ashere and much injured. The damage to the vessel is \$5,000; no insurance. The steamer Lewiston, from Portland for Machias, arrived here yesterday forenoon, having carried away her anchor. The loss was supplied, and she proceeded.

A SCHOONER FOUND DISMASTED ON LAKE SU-PERIOR-HER CREW LOST.

Oswego, Nov. 22 .- The schooner Mary O. Gorman was found yesterday about nine miles below this port dismasted and abandoned, with her anchors dragging. Her boat has come ashore capsized, and her crew are supposed to be lost. She is owned in Kingston, Ont., and is loaded with barley, which is not damaged. She

ANOTHER SEVERE GALE IN COLORADO. DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 22.-Another severe gale prevailed here yesterday forenoon. Many buildings had their walls, chimneys and awnings blown down. The wind subsided early in the afternoon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DENVER.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 22.-About 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the store-room of Mrs. Cady. The store-room together with five adjoining dwellings were totally destroyed. The principal sufferers were Mrs. Cady, dry goods and millinery; Rooth's leweiry and music store, and Doolittle's dry goods store. Lose about \$25,000; insured for \$12,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .The Western Union Telegraph lines have

....Two hundred and forty Chinese women arrived by the China steamer at San Francisco yesterday.

... The Alabama State Fair commences at Montgomery to day, with flattering prospects of success. ... President Smith of Dartmouth College has been granted three months leave of absence on account of all health.

at San Francisco yesterday by the Revenue officials, the property of Chinese passengers of the steamer Japan. ... Dr. N. Green, First Vice-President of the

...On Saturday the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Raifroad was finished to within seven miles of Fort Scott, and in ten days it will be completed

.... The recent explosion of "Young America" torpedoes has caused the New-Orleans City authorities to promibit their use in that city. It is reported that nitro-glycerine is used in their manufacture.

Jeter Phillips, who was to be hanged for 60 days to await the action of the U.S. Court on the Constitutionality of the Virginia Court of Appeals. .The report that Mrs. Chester Goodale of

South Egremont, Mass., who was injured in the recent accident on the Harlem Raiiroad had died is erroneous. Mrs. Goodale is alive and in a fair way of recovery. ... A locomotive, tender, and three cars of the Eastward bound train on the Western Pacific Rail-road were thrown from the track near San Landros yes-terday by a defective rail. The fireman was the only

.A Convention will meet at East Saginaw, Mich., to-day, for the purpose of securing a railroad to meet the Northern Pacific Railroad at the head of Lake Superior via the Straits of Mackinaw. A large attend-ance is anticipated.

.... A young lad named Lewis was struck by the mail train going West, opposite the Lochiell from Works, Harrisburg, yesterday, and was knocked under the freight train passing in the opposite direction. Almost the whole train passed over him, and completely severed his body.

.... An express train on the Northern Road, pear Concord, N. H., yesterday encountered a tree blown across the track by the gale on Saturday. The engine threw the tree from the track, but had head-light, handrails, and windows broken. There was no injury to the passengers or cars.

passengers or cars.

Jefferson Burrows, residing near Louisville, while intoxicated yesterday took up a shot gun, and not supposing it was loaded, placed the muzzle in his mouth and his foot on the hammer, when the contents were discharged, killing him instantly. Burrows had taken the gun, with the intention of loading it, and killing a man who had assaulted him.

a man who had assaulted him.

The following was the position of the United States Naval fleet in the North Pacific at latest dates: The Delaware, Flagship of the Asiante Squadron, with Admiral Rowan, was at Yokohama; the Idaho, naving been dismasted during a storm, had put into Yokohama; the Ashuelot was cruising; the Menocacy was at Osaca, and the Iroquois was at Hong Kong on the southern station. The Unadilla had been soid for \$19,500, at dier officers and men transferred to the Maumee.

## PRICE FOUR CENTS. WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ROLL OF THE HOUSE-THE NAVY LINE AND STAFF QUARREL-RECEIPTS AND EX-PENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1869. The Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives has just prepared a roll of all the members of the XLIst Congress who have taken the eath of office. This list embraces exactly 200 names, and does not include the name of Covode nor of the contestant, Foster, and all cases of like nature held for determination are not embraced in the list. The eight members elected from Virginia will not be sworn in, if at all, until the State is admitted Alabama furnishes six members, but they have not yes taken the oath. Sheldon of Louisiana is the only member yet entitled to his seat from that State out of the five Districts. Texas, if admitted, will furnish four members, and Mississippi five, and when the case of Georgia is finally decided seven Representatives will be furnished by that State, so that the roll will show a list of about 236 members when all the States are admitted, which it is coming session. Five members named Smith have already taken the oath, and it is uncertain how many more may be added when the absent members are admitted. Onio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, and Iowa, each furnish to Smith, but only Ohio furnishes a "John"

The Board appointed last week to examine into and re port on the question of rank between the line and the staff of the navy, met and organized to-day. The whole day's session was occupied in a discussion on the wording of the order convening the Board. The order reads: Said officers are constituted a Roard to examine into all questions in regard to the rank of the line and the civil fficers of the navy." Those members who are staff officers objected to the use of the word "civil," and asked leave to enter a protest with the Secretary of the Navy. Leave was granted by a majority vote, and the protest was submitted to the Secretary. The Board then adjourned. An answer will be sent by Secretary Robeson to the Board to-morrow. The staff here complain that Surgeon Pinckney, who is made a member of the Board as a representative of the staff, is the only staff officer in the the difference between the two classes of officers. Secretary Robeson arranged the Board so that the representatives of the line and staff should be equally divided; but Pinckney's appointment is equivalent to taking one representative from the staff and adding one to the line.

The work of printing the national currency has not been fully resumed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department, on account of the small supply daily received from the Bank Note Printing Companies in New-York. The recent investigation into the affairs of these companies has caused a decrease in the daily receipts here, but it is thought that by the latter part of this week a full supply will be ready, when the work will be resumed here, and the usual amount turned over to Treasurer Spinner daily.

Lieut.-Commander Selfridge has been ordered to take command of the United States steamer Nipsic and proceed to Panama, for the purpose of making a survey for the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature, at a recent informal caucus, decided to select a commit tee, and ask its attendance in Washington upon the meeting of Congress, to urge upon that body the speedy admission of Virginia. Accordingly the Speaker of the House of Delegates, two Senators and five Members, will act as such committee, and the Chairman writes that the Committee will be here Dec. 6.

The following is an official statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869 :

Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c. \$370,943,747 21 Total expenditures exclusive of principal of Total expenditures...... \$384,777,996 11

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE NEW HAYTIEN MINISTER-THE BATON ROUGE

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE NEW HAYTIEN MINISTER—THE BATON ROUGE ARSENAL DISCONTINUED—THE SHIPPING INTERESTS. (GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

To-day Gen. Tate, the new Minister from Hayti, was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and upon presenting his credentials, delivered a snort address, of which the following is a translation:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the home to hand to your Excellence the letter which accredits me to you as Minister Prenipotentiary and Knroy Extraordinary of the Government of Harit. The great trimsphs for homanity which have been schleved of late years in this hemisphere, and which are mainly due to the laborious and untring efforts of American philasthropy; the intelligence and indonitable energy with which your illustrous predecessor, Abraham Lincols, and the present Administration have consecrated them in the statutes of this great people of the United States, and in its policy render is henceforth more obligatory apon the Republic of Hayri than upon the other nations of the world, and particularly gratifying to be represented hear the forerment of Washington. The existed philasthropy and the rendiness to make amends to a race formerly appressed in this country, these noble principles which have a foreigness to make amends to a race formerly appressed in this country, these noble principles which have awakened in the hearts of all Hartiens who engory desire the advancement and elevation of their race, a lost sestiment of admiration suggestions. He entertains in consequence the highest hopes for the arise on highly he appreciates this token of esteem and consideration shows to our race, the entertains in consequence the highest hopes for the arisens of the relations and the mutual good feeling and sympathy which henceforth exist between the two countries. For my own part, Mr. President, least expenditude the home of the Cinited States in general, and your Administration in particular, You may rest assured, Mr. President, that my efforts in the position which I have two owne Large quantities of opium were seized

cubic sentiment adverted to be receiving you, as I cordially do, as the fest theory Extraordinary and Minister Pleuipotentiary from that kepubles.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the United States Arsemal at Eaton Rouge be discontinued. All the movable ordinance property will be transferred to such points as the Chief of Ordinance may designate. After the buildings are vacated by the Ordinance Department they will be transferred to the custody of the Quarter-master's Department for the use of the troops.

The Secretary of State has informed the Hon. John Lynch, Chairman of the Special Committee on Navigation Interests, that he has instructed all our Consuls, including those in the Canadian Deminion, to collect and furnish the Committee with the information desired by their relative to shipbuilding in the countries where they are located.

The investigation of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs into the Paraguayan matters has, it is said, developed the fact of a long standing difference between our Diplomatic and Naval corps abroad, involving the question of ultimate authority. The Committee have accordingly resolved to summon before them Vice-Admiral Porter and Second Assistant Secretary of State Hunter, it give testimony on each branch of the question as to the theory, and practice of our diplomatic representatives in important public matters which should secure cooperation or unity of action. The investigation will, it is thought, lead to such definitive regulations at will insure this desirable object.

The President has promoted Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, to be his Private Secretary. These changes de not affect Gen. Porter's position or official relations at the Executive Maniston.

SERIOUS RAILEOAD ACCIDENT-SEVERAL PER-

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.-A train of cars from New-Orleans for Louisville, ran off the track on Friday morning near Bolivar. The ladies' car was turned down an embankment, demolishing it, and injuring a number an embankment, demolishing it, and injuring a number of persons. C. E. Lorring and Mrs. Claude Augersdofer of St. Louis were severely injured, the former being badly bruised and injured internally, and the latter had two ribs broken and otherwise injured. A little daughter of Lieut. Kendall of Chicago was severely hurt. Several others, who are unknown, were injured more or less. The wounded were taken to the house of a planter and cared for. The accident was caused by the rails spreading.